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## THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, MAY 8, 1897.

## The Tariff Bill.

A count of noses in the senate is said to reveal the fact that there is a majority of five or six in that body in favor of passing the tariff bill as it comes from the senate finance committee. While it is not predicted that on a vote the bill will have so much majority as this, it is predicted with great confidence that in any case the majority could not be less than one.

A majority of one seems much more probable than a majority of five or six, and the understanding seems to be that it takes Senator Jones, of Nevada, to insure this majority of one. Even more interesting now becomes the probable majority in the house. From outgivings it seems that if the house were to take a vote to-day on the tariff bill as submitted by the senate committee that measure would be without any majority at all.

Very many Republicans in the house are strongly opposed to the bill and take the view that no bill would be better than the senate bill. The probability is that the bill that will become a law will differ in essential features from the house bill and from the senate bill. There may be a stubborn contest, but if a tariff bill is to pass each house of Congress will have to do a good deal of receding from the position it has taken.

There will be a good deal of speech-making and a good deal of caucusing before we shall have a new tariff. The end may come in two months, but three months would be a safer figure.

## Good Business.

New York merchants are making an organization which looks to increasing their trade from the outside. They are endeavoring to secure reduced railway fares to bring people into the city, and when once there they will make it their business to treat guests particularly well.

There are to be sub-divisions composed of men in each line of business, and each sub-division will have its headquarters where visitors may be made comfortable and where they will have desks and writing materials at their disposal. This is a good thing for a big city, and probably only a big city could sustain it.

New Haven, Connecticut, has just done something that may be done successfully by a comparatively small city. It was done very successfully by New Haven. The retail merchants of that city got together and organized a merchant's carnival. Then they threw out their lines of invitation over the country naturally tributary to their city and sought to reach retail buyers. The first inducement was free railroad fare.

Arrived in the city the visitors had plenty of free music, street parades, abundant decorations of public buildings, stores and private houses, even free dinners being furnished by some of the retail establishments. There was a place for the tired woman to rest, a place for her to brush up her toilet, even a place for her to leave the baby.

The people from all the country round about contributed to make New Haven's merchant's carnival a great success. The visitors were home laden with packages, everybody felt good and the hearts of the merchants were glad. Something of this sort is not beyond Wheeling. What do our merchants say to it?

## Churches, the Rich and Poor.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in a sermon delivered in Trinity church the other day, made some utterances that stirred up the congregation. He denounced the rule of rich men in church affairs, and told his hearers that the churches must have more regard for the poor.

Among other things Dr. Rainsford said: "Let your ministers be free from financial obligations to parishioners, so that they can look at rich men and poor men alike, knowing no man's fear and bowing to no man's favor. Let no one or two men hold a parish by the throat. The sin of our times is the giving of too much prominence to wealth."

It is not every church that is as richly endowed as Trinity is, so it is not every church that can be free from financial obligations to the people who attend it. Nevertheless it is very desirable that the affairs of every congregation shall be run on a democratic basis, and that when the preacher takes the pulpit he shall be free of all fear and of all favor of man, feeling as much at liberty to stir up the rich as the poor.

In church as well as out of it money is power, and if the men who support the church object to absolute freedom in the pulpit that absolute freedom can not exist, because without its support the church must go down. There are rich men and women who give liberally to their church, and do not ask as a return favor that they be allowed to rule them or to exercise a censorship over the sermons. Evidently this is not the kind of rich people that Dr. Rainsford is talking about. He is talking about and talking to the rich who take just the other course and who put great limitations on the preacher by his knowledge of the fact

that if he displeases them their purse strings will be drawn tight.

In this country it will be a long time before we shall have many churches so richly endowed as to make them independent of the contributions of their congregations. Perhaps this state of affairs will never exist to any great extent in this country. Therefore the preacher will have to preach to a congregation whose dependent he is.

There are preachers of sufficient tact to say what is right without fear of favor and still hold the good opinion of all classes in their congregation, but the number of these preachers is not great, all preachers being human.

## Big New York.

The Greater New York, which will be an official fact after January 1, will contain a voting population of 540,000. There are but nine states in the union polling a vote in excess of this, namely: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. A city with such a vote as this is something new in our American life.

In view of our failure to make city government successful in this country, the experiment of Greater New York has great interest for students of municipal government. The hope of the people within the territory which composes this great city is that the new move will give them better government. If it were true that our large cities are better governed than the small ones there would be more reason for this hope.

The form of government shows some decided improvement over the old and it may be that the experiment will work out well. Obviously the success of the experiment depends upon the kind of men who may be put in control.

Commenting on the new charter the New York World says: "It concentrates power and fixes responsibility. It makes the executive a real executive, a principle which all experience shows to be the foundation of good municipal government. These are the essential and fundamental principles of the charter." This is precisely what the recently proposed new charter for the city of Wheeling did not do, and this is one of the reasons why that charter did not commend itself to a very considerable element of the people favoring a new charter that would bring together power and responsibility.

If anything can make the government of the Greater New York a success it will be the application of this principle to the executive branch.

## Blaming the Firemen.

Somebody must be blamed for the Paris horror, and so Paris is quick to put the blame on its firemen. It is said that if the firemen had got there sooner and worked harder and with better equipment they might have saved many of the lives that were sacrificed to the flames.

In short, it is said that the firemen of Paris proved a great disappointment at this terrible time. An American suggests that a fire department of one of our great cities would have made a much better showing under similar circumstances.

From the time the fire broke out until the pitch roof had fallen in and the floor had given way, between the two catching the unhappy victims in a furnace of pitch, was not more than twenty minutes. There is probably not a fire department in the world that could have rendered any great service to these poor people under such circumstances. The best equipped, the best and most courageous men under the best discipline could not have reached that spot in time to avert the calamity.

It is useless to try to shift the blame. It rests on those who were responsible for the flimsy construction of the building and on the authorities for permitting such a death-trap to be set. We may have as bad places of public assembly in this country, only a fire has not broken out in them and a panic has not come.

Every community would do well to take the suggestion from Paris and look over its places intended for public gatherings. In matters of this kind preventive is possible and cure is not. This they discovered in Paris.

## A Penitentiary Population.

Some interesting statistics come from the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet. The total convict population of the prison is 1,319. Of these only 86 are put down as illiterate. Of the whole number 296 can read and write, 835 have had at least a common school education, and 90 have been educated in high schools or colleges.

This shows a surprising degree of educational opportunities and upsets, so far as it goes, the theory that penitentiary convicts are in the main recruits from the illiterate class. There is a revelation on another line, and quite as interesting as the first.

It does not by any means appear that the majority of the convicts go into trouble through drink. There are 211 classed as intemperate, but they are more than offset by 286 reported as total abstainers. The number using intoxicants moderately is given as 762. If a like state of affairs were to be found in all penal institutions of the country more than one theory relative to crime and criminals would have to be revised.

We know, however, enough to know that education and sobriety do not make a perfect man, although without either or both man is far from perfection. Other things than intemperance and ignorance lead men to crime, but it will remain true, as it always has been, that intemperance and ignorance are responsible for a great deal of the wrong doing in the world.

There has been great demand for the Yearbook of 1895 issued by the department of agriculture, and the department, unable to supply the demand, is asking members of Congress to help it out with any surplus copies they have. The congressmen in turn have none to give. Captain Davenport could use in his district more copies than he can get of almost all public documents. Before there can be wider distribution Congress will have to order the printing of larger editions.

A communication from Mr. G. H. A. Kunst at West Virginia University matters, in reply to a recent communication signed "Zip," was received too late for insertion in to-day's Intelligencer. It will appear in the Intelligencer of next Monday.

Greece may as well throw up the sponge and ask the powers to help her to secure peace on the best terms. Greece

cannot whip Turkey, and to go on with the fighting in the face of this established fact would be to go on with wanton murder.

## MACHINERY AND LABOR.

Is the Former a Curse to the Latter? Where Bishop Potter is Wrong.

New York Times: Machinery and the way the capitalist looks down upon those who labor for him, says Bishop Potter, "are the great causes of the general ill feeling and uneasiness among the laboring classes." The chief of these two is machinery, says the Bishop:

"Not in doing away with intelligence in labor. It is turning the laboring man into a simple idiot. Not long ago I visited a large factory in this state and was much impressed with what I saw. The owner proudly showed me around, pointing out the manner in which labor was simplified. I saw a young man sitting before some sort of a large hammer. He sat with his legs crossed and all his work consisted in shoving into an opening in the machinery a small piece of iron. He would turn the handle two or three times, throw it into a large box, and take another piece. That was this man's work, day after day, week after week. No wonder that at night time he drank, gambled and fought. He had to; otherwise he would go mad. How many of us would stand this and not cry out? Not one of us but would become a striker. Myself among the first."

Let us put the Bishop's young man on the witness stand and question him: Q.—What are you making? A.—The machine is making horseshoes.

Q.—Did your father work at that trade? A.—Yes, as far back as 1857, forty years ago, he made horseshoes, by hand, with just a hammer and anvil.

Q.—How many hours a day did he work? A.—Eleven or twelve; I work ten.

Q.—What wages did he get compared to the wages you are getting? A.—Well, working ten hours a day, I earn \$165.00 in just the number of days that it took him, working eleven or twelve hours a day to earn \$92.50.

Q.—Do you happen to know the relative cost of living in 1857 and now?

A.—Yes, taking the general run of my family expenses I can get for \$90 as much food, clothing etc., as father could get for \$114 in 1857.

Q.—In other words, you get \$12 a week, where he got about \$7? A.—Yes.

Q.—And your \$12 will buy as much clothing and provisions for your family as he could get for \$15.20 in 1857? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that if you live about as your father lived, you can do as much toward the support of your family in six days as he could do in thirteen days? A.—That is the way I figure it.

Q.—This means that you can live better than he did and still lay up money? A.—Yes.

Wages higher, prices lower—that is the young man's testimony. The figures are from the Aitchard report. They present the wages conditions in a great number of occupations and the prices of a great number of commodities averaged. They fit this young man's case if he is at all representative.

Ask him if he would rather make horseshoes by hand as his father did, or "tend machine," and the chances are fifty to one that he will reply that machine tending is easier and suits him better.

So his work is easier, his hours are shorter, his wages are higher, and the things he has to buy are cheaper. We must set down Bishop Potter's views of machinery as unsound and unsafe. The conclusion of impartial and laborious investigators is that the effect of machinery is to lighten labor, and in general to give greater regularity of employment, and that, contrary to a wide-spread belief, it has not caused any net diminution of employment. It is admitted that the monotony of some kinds of machine tending dulls the brains of the workman. For compensation, there are shorter hours and the smaller expenditure of nervous and muscular energy as compared with hand labor. Cases of individual injury there must be. But the gain to the mass of wage-earners through the invention and employment of machinery is unmistakable and enormous.

## MISS MARGARET KENNA.

The Daughter of the Late Senator the Authoress of a Charming Volume.

Miss Margaret Kenna, of Charleston, daughter of the late Senator John E. Kenna, and well known in Wheeling, is possessed of more than ordinary literary talent, and her writings are attracting some charming stories to the Cosmopolitan. It is not surprising, therefore, that a dainty little volume of which she is the author, just from the press of John Murphy & Company, Baltimore, has already met with the favor of the critics. The volume, bound in white and gold, contains seven short stories and is entitled "The Madonna Stories." The sketches are filled with beautiful thought gems and written in pure language.

As one critic remarks of them, the stories "do not attempt to cover a wide field, but are simple sketches about which cling the atmosphere of convents, and to which a class of readers they are more particularly addressed." They are elevating in tone and religious in sentiment. Miss Kenna dedicates the book to the memory of her father, and in the dedication she asks "the blessing of Father John McElligott, for from his gentle heart the inspiration came."

## Her Manifest Destiny.

Somerville Journal.  
She was so very homely  
That, on the avenue,  
The street cars stopped by instinct,  
Whenever she came in view.

Her features were so ugly  
That daily, unwary,  
She stumbled, whenever she passed it,  
The old clock on the stairs.  
Young children screamed with terror  
If they saw her when she spoke;  
And when she dressed for dinner,  
The mirror always broke.

And so she got some bloomers,  
And now, with eager zest,  
She rides a cycle daily,  
And looks like all the rest.

FOR bronchitis, asthma or kindred troubles of the throat or lungs, take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a household specific for all these complaints.

FOR an exhilarating beverage try Schweibach Brewing Co.'s Rock Beer. On draught in all saloons.

## Low Rates to Detroit.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway will sell tickets to Detroit, Mich., at special low rates on account of National Association of Stove Manufacturers' meeting at Detroit, May 11 to 13. Two hours shorter time Wheeling to Detroit than any other route. For further particulars call on R. E. Lawrence, general agent, 25 City Bank building, telephone 924, or at depot, Eighteenth and Market streets.

## Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, Druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

## Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

Symptoms—Moisture; Intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and cause a burning very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

## COMFORT AND KNOWLEDGE.

(Sent free by mail.)

Set aside for twenty-four hours a bottle of common glass filled with urine. A sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and cures that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists at price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention the Daily Intelligencer and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## U. C. T. COUNCIL.

For West Virginia and Kentucky in session at Huntington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 7.—The Grand Council, U. C. T. for Kentucky and West Virginia, met here this morning. The headquarters of the reception committee at the Caroline hotel, was crowded with the arriving visitors, all forenoon. Hon. James A. Hughes, chairman of the reception committee, with twenty-five associates, met every incoming train during the entire day, and with the Second Regiment band, escorted the new arrivals to the quarters of the committee.

At 10 o'clock the grand executive committee held a session at the parlors of the Florence hotel and at 2 p. m. the Grand Council held a meeting at the council chamber of Huntington. At 4 p. m. a public meeting was held, when Mayor P. H. Hild delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Grand Senior Chancellor B. G. Carr.

The visiting ladies were tendered a reception at the Gypsy Club rooms, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m., after which there was dancing.

The attendance is very large and the city is gayly decorated in honor of the occasion, and nothing has been left undone to make the visit of the gripmen of supreme pleasure to them.

## Message from the Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 6.—A note, purporting to be from P. McCarty, of Pittsburgh, was found this morning, by C. L. Lanham in a bottle, floating on the Monongahela river. The note was written on a dirty piece of paper, and was as follows:

"Kind friends, look for my body when it rests on the bottom of the Monongahela river about half way between Morgantown and Fairmont. Too much drunk."

The authorities are looking into the matter.

## Will Try for Oil.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., May 6.—A company has been organized at Harper's Ferry, to prospect for oil in the vicinity of that place, which is in the same belt of oil territory as Sistersville, W. Va. Four thousand acres of land have been leased and a well 2,000 feet deep will be sunk in a short time.

## The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven, (N. Y.) Register: Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by druggists.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will dispel the "blues."

PROF. FIELD'S worm powders sold on a guarantee; try them; at druggists.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

C. CALLIGAN.

Spring Suitings

\$15.00 Up.

Trouserings.....

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EAST-LEAF CARDS VERY CHEAP.

Base Ball Stock, Foot Balls, Hammocks.

114 Market Street.

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THE GRAND ATLANTIC.

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Ferry, Atlantic City, N. J.

Luxuriously appointed. Every modern convenience. Passenger elevators to street. 30 beautiful suites, having two to six windows each. Many with bath attached. Special weekly rates for spring. Write for booklet, showing hotel, diagram of city, etc., etc. Coach meets all trains.

CHAS. E. COPE, Proprietor.

## RESTAURANT AND CAFE.

JUST OPENED

TAKE WIGWAM

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102 Market Street.

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First-class French Chef.

8. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

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